

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LIV.--NO. 126.

CITRUS FAIR EDITION.--SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1886.--TWELVE PAGES.

WHOLE NO. 10,839.

HALE BROS. & CO.

A DEATH BLOW!

OUR CLEARANCE SALE,

--WHICH COMMENCES ON--

MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 18th,

WILL BE A DESTRUCTIVE BLOW TO ALL LINES OF WINTER GOODS. DURING THIS SALE WE SHALL THROW IN SOME LINES OF REGULAR STANDARD GOODS; FOR COIN IS WHAT WE WANT TO SUPPLY OUR PURCHASING POWERS IN THE VARIOUS MARKETS OF THE WORLD. JUST WHERE TO FIND OUR REDUCTIONS WILL BE IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

Dress Goods, Silks, Woolen Knit Goods of All Kinds, Notions, Domestic, Cloaks, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes.

IT WILL BE AN IMPOSSIBILITY FOR YOU TO ENTER ANY DEPARTMENT OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT WITHOUT COMING IN CONTACT WITH MANY LINES OF GOODS THAT HAVE BEEN Slaughtered to Close Out During this Sale. NO LANGUAGE CAN EXPRESS OUR DETERMINATION, AND NO HUMAN POWER SHALL CHECK OUR ONWARD SPEED UNTIL OUR STOCK IS REDUCED TO THE LOWEST EBB. Let your eyes daily rest upon this space, and watch our movements; for we shall hurl all of our past efforts into total darkness by placing brighter and better values before the people of this community than we have ever done in time past. We welcome all to this our GREAT CLEARANCE SALE, for we have in store for you a rich harvest that will bring joy to every home.

• MAIL ORDERS FILLED SAME DAY AS RECEIVED. •

HALE BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

Discovery in California of MEDICINES WORTH MORE THAN GOLD to suffering humanity.

SANTA ABIE,
THE KING OF CONSUMPTION,
Cough, Colds and Whooping Cough Cures.

It is not a secret compound, but prepared from ABIETINE BALM, obtained from a species of MOUNTAIN PINE, found only near the head waters of Butte Creek, in Butte County, California, and YERBA SANTA, well known as MOUNTAIN BALM, or CONSUMPTION WEED, and is indigenous to the Foothills of the Golden State.

CALIFORNIA

Guaranteed a positive cure for Cataract, Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, Rose Colic, Catarrhal Deafness and sore Eyes. Restores the sense of Taste and Smell. Best Cough, Cataract and Pleasure Breath resulting from Cataract. Easy and pleasant to use. Follow directions and a Cure is secured.

ABETINE MEDICAL COMPANY and all druggists.

Have you a cold in the head which does not go away? Have you a catarrhal discharge, or a productive secretion of mucus or matter in the nasal passages, which must be either blown from the nose or drop back behind the nostrils, or hawked and sputtered up into the throat? Are you troubled by hoarseness, or a loss of voice, or a constant ringing or roaring in the ears, more or less impairment of the hearing, loss of smell, memory, or a constant headache, or dizziness of the head, dryness or heat of the nose? Have you lost all sense of smell? Have you a dry cough? Do you "dry-sput?" Do you have liver complaint? Is your breath foul? Do you have a sore throat? Do you have a sore eye? Do you have a sore ear? Do you have a sore nose? Do you have a sore mouth? Do you have a sore heart? Do you have a sore liver? Do you have a sore eye? Do you have a sore ear? Do you have a sore nose? Do you have a sore mouth? Do you have a sore heart?

The leading symptom of ordinary Catarrh is increased secretion of mucus of all parts.

Foul breath is caused by the decomposing secretions exuded from festering ulcers far back in the head; sometimes the membrane covering the bones is eaten away and the corrodent sores reveal the corruption within.



NIPIED IN THE BUD.

In the bud, than to try to stop its progress, and then to give it the grave. Four doses of SANTA ABIE, the King of Consumption, Cough and Cold Cures, will relieve; a thorough treatment cure. Warranted.

NEVER GIVE UP.

If you suffer with Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Bronchial Cataract, or any Disease of the Throat, Chest or Lungs, you will be surprised at the rapid improvement you will follow the use of a few bottles of SANTA ABIE, the most palatable Cough Cure in the world.

SOOTHES AND HEALS.

The combination of Abetine Balsam and Mountain Balm in and around the lungs, the membrane of the lungs, inflamed and aggravated by disease, etc. It prevents Night Sweats and Tightness Around the Chest, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Phthisis, Pneumonia, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, and all Lung Troubles as directed; if the effect desired is not produced, money will be refunded.

WHY CHILDREN CRY.

For Santa ABIE is an account of its pleasant taste, and old folks who have used it will never be without this King of Cough Cures; for it is a safe remedy for all cases of Asthma, Croup, Cold, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, and all Throat and Lung Troubles in the world.

IT is not better to tip Consumption, the great scourge of humanity, in the bud, than to try to stop its progress, and then to give it the grave. Four doses of SANTA ABIE, the King of Consumption, Cough and Cold Cures, will relieve; a thorough treatment cure. Warranted.

Reward.

For a better or more pleasant remedy for the Cure of Consumption, Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchial Troubles than GREENS LUNG RESTORER, SANTA ABIE, the Abetine and Mountain Balm Cough Cure. Every bottle warranted.

* * * For Sale by All Druggists. Ask for SANTA ABIE and CALIFORNIA CAT-R-CURE.



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The Best and Cheapest Laxative.

"THE RICHEST OF NATURAL APERIENT WATERS."

Baron LIEBIG.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

Dr. ROBERTS, Univ. Coll. Hosp. London, England.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

TREES.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT AND LARGE stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants for sale at low prices.

Orange and Lemon Trees.

A carload of two-year-old Trees of the best varieties will be received by February 1, 1886. Send orders.

C. W. REED & CO.

True Yard Second street, near R. E. Depot.

jat-2pm



Blocks Ninth and Tenth, W and Y streets.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Telephone No. 155.

HOME AND ABROAD.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN WASHINGTON.

The Death Penalty—Losses by Fire—The Silver Problem—Weather—Foreign Affairs.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, January 15th.—Ex-Governor of Colorado, of Colorado, said to-day: "The sympathies of the French revolution are to be seen now, and in five years you'll see the greatest revolution that ever occurred in the world. Why, this man up here is running the Government in the interest of the national banks. Andrew Jackson took them by the throat and said, 'I'll give them a chance.' Why, there isn't any man or parson to be made between this man and Jackson than there is between a tailor dip and the brilliance of the sun. This government had better keep up its currency or there will be terrible revolutions. I am convinced from what I have learned to-day that the Silver Coinage Act will not be repealed."

Mills, Bell, at King's Mountain, was destroyed by fire yesterday, and three colored persons—Gertrude Bendleman, Julia Earle and Julius, a child, months old—perished in the flames.

Caucus of Republican Senators.

WASHINGTON, January 15th.—The Republican Caucus met in the Senate chamber this morning and adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

The purpose was to compare views with regard to the right of the Senate to information as to the President's reasons for making removals from office. The fact was stated that many of the topics addressed to the heads of departments by the chairman of committee remain unanswered, and to this time there are no indications of a purpose to refuse to give this information. No formal proposition was made and no action taken, while widely various opinions found expression with regard to the propriety of taking further steps in the matter. The administration at present upon this question is that the information sought not ultimately be forthcoming, the Republicans will insist on removing from the Senate any who will give the President the right to make removals.

This is, it is thought, will support the city's needs, if care is taken, although the 50-cent revenue will be lost. The water-works officials think the stream is safe, and that all the pumps can be started again within a day or two.

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The Cleveland Water Trouble.

CLEVELAND (O.), January 15th.—All day long a number of men have been laboring in the square in front of the Mansion House.

The fire originated in the foundry, but its source is not known. The loss has not yet been estimated.

LATER.—The fire destroyed over \$60,000 worth of patterns, and rendered our families homeless. The loss is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000, on which there is no insurance.

CINCINNATI, January 15th.—Hiram W. Davis, owner of a carriage manufacturer burned this morning. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$100,000.

CHARLOTTE (N. C.), January 15th.—A tenement house on the premises of Captain Bell, at King's Mountain, was destroyed by fire yesterday, and three colored persons—Gertrude Bendleman, Julia Earle and Julius, a child, months old—perished in the flames.

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THE CULTURE OF CITRUS FRUITS.

Propagation of the Orange, Lemon and Lime in California.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE FACTS FOR GROWERS.

Profit from the Industry—The Methods of Citrus Fruit Culture —Words to the Wise—Enemies of the Orange and the Best Devices for their Extermination.

The facts and the great part of the text in this article we take by kind permission of L. M. Holt, publisher of the *Press and Horticulturist*, Riverside, San Bernardino county, from a work published by him, and entitled "The Orange; Its Culture in California; with a Brief Discussion of the Lemon, Lime, and other Citrus Fruits, by William A. Spalding. With an appendix on Insects Injurious to Citrus Trees and How to Combat Them, from the Work of Matthew Cooke." The illustrations in this article are used by permission of Mr. Holt. We have freely availed of his courtesy in the matter, for the reason that the brief period in which the whole northern citrus fair scheme has been matured, has not afforded time for the preparation of original cuts or articles satisfactory to us. Nor has there been issued any work of such a practical and useful character for the orange-grower as that of Mr. Spalding. It is precisely this want which we have endeavored to supply by sending information concerning the cultivation of citrus fruits for either commercial or ornamental purposes. We can recommend the work of Mr. Spalding as the result of careful examination, and do not hesitate to avail of the permission to freely quote from it. The work extends present only a small part of the work which is exhaustive of the whole subject of the cultivation of citrus fruits, and embodies the results of long study and the experience of the culturists of southern California, presented by a writer clear, forcible and entertaining.

WILL IT PAY TO RAISE ORANGES?

Mr. Spalding replies, yes and no. It will pay good fruit; it will not pay to raise poor, simple as this proposition appears. We have seen, however, that he has got many of us here in California to spend time to find it out. While experience has already demonstrated that this survival of the fittest is inevitable, we will yet be compelled to acknowledge that it is reasonable and just. The time was, and is not so long ago, when a number of people rushed into orange-growing as they would have rushed into a speculation in stocks. Carried away by the prospect of great rewards, they engaged in the industry blindly and recklessly; planted orchards in localities not at all suited to them; planted scrubby or infested trees; planted beyond their means; planted without a knowledge

STATISTICS OF THE ORANGE INDUSTRY.

The orange tree is not indigenous to southern California, nor will it exist in California in a wild state. In the matter of managing the soil and preparing and packing the fruit alone are our culturists behind those of the best orange-producing countries. From 1870 to 1880 citrus culture in California presented the spectacle of a great industry run mad. Since then calmer pros-

A PYRAMID OF CALIFORNIA ORANGES.

of orange-growing, and sometimes with no natural site for its culture; planted, planned, planted anywhere, anyhow, anything, if only they might possess themselves of an orange grove. Taking advantage of this furor, the few nurserymen that carried citrus stocks put their prices up to a dollar or two a tree, sold out, got rich. Then the frenzy of speculating extended to the propagation of orange seeds for relays of miscreants and wide extension of plantations. Nursery projects were inaugurated, ranging through every degree from the hundred acre joint-stock enterprise to the row of oyster-cans which maternitarias established in the back yard to augment the family income. From the first, the market was glutted, the good, bad and indifferent, of course, but the average was, if possible, worse than the preceding supply. And when this heterogeneous stock was fairly on the market—the deluge, or rather, the contrary.

The dry season of 1876 came on, followed by a severe hard winter which swept across the country. People who had planted on insufficient capital were the first to feel the pressure. Many were obliged to surrender their places; joint-stock nursery projects failed; some nurserymen sold out, or were closed out, and left the country. Thus

THE FUROR OF ORANGE PLANTING.

Recently, the orange stock being of slow sale began to fall under the influence of the law of the survival of the fittest. Most of the orange orchards already planted were too valuable to be abandoned, no matter what the fate of the planter might be, so somebody stepped in to carry them forward. Thus it was that, through all the time of the great depression, the industry itself went steadily and surely forward. The unprecedented frosts which occurred in the winter of 1879-80 gave a rude awakening to some people who planted in low, cold places. Not only was the nursery stock frost-killed to the ground, but in

THE KEEPING QUALITIES.

Of the California orange is due in a measure to its thick rind, rendering long shipments feasible. In southern California the fruit is ripe when it is ready to eat without detriment. Florida and Louisiana oranges sell from November 1st to March 1st, during which date the crop is exhausted. Mr. Spalding entertains no fear of the market ever being overstocked with good fruit. In fact, when as December 1st, one cultivator had 100,000 boxes on the trees at \$12,000 per acre, averaging \$2 per box, he had 100,000 boxes in the box. Fancy lots went up to \$90, \$30 and even \$5. In that year, however, the crop was short, but the number of bearing trees had greatly increased. Concerning

THE PROFITS OF ORANGE CULTURE.

It is sufficient to say that its great profits, especially to the foreigner, by whom the authority in foreign sections. Riverside is deemed the model orange-growing settlement. Of 200,000 trees, on 2,000 acres, in 1883-4 the total orange product was 25,000 boxes, at an average of \$3. In fact, the product was estimated at from 100,000 to 120,000 boxes, at a net of \$13 per box net returns. Navel-brown bitter prices, of course, than the seedlings. Taking \$1.50 as the average, the net income on 100,000 boxes would be \$150,000; or on 150,000 boxes \$225,000. This is on the basis of 2,000 acres, giving from \$75 to \$112.50 per acre net. This includes all trees, and a proportionate share of the land, which ran lower than ever before, with one exception up. The Riverside district, with all trees in full bearing, estimated at 5 boxes to the tree, or 1,000,000 boxes, with 75 cents a box, netting \$375,000. Col. Wilson's old orchard a single acre yielded nearly \$1,800 in one year. Three years ago

INCURSED OR TOTALLY DESTROYED.

When the market opened the weather was cold and rainy, and people were in no mood for eating sour fruit. Prices went down. Some producers and dealers who shipped inferior oranges, in spite of the

many instances five and six-year-old trees were destroyed. The devastation among lemons and limes was even greater than among oranges. These frosts demonstrated that there were certain localities in this country not at all adapted to orange culture. The people in a little town found in their locations managed to weather through the cold year, and even two or three cold years afterwards, but for them there still remained a rude awakening when they found that their trees, having reached the bearing age, were capable of producing nothing but a crop of fruit.

The season of 1882-3 was the most depressing for the orange industry that we have ever known. The trees set unusually full, and this alone had a tendency to dwarf the fruit and detract from its good qualities. Then there were late frosts so severe that some of the fruit was nipped, and its

leaves became yellowed and shriveled. The fruit was not large, and in the season of 1882-3 one producer in the San Gabriel valley sold his crop—on 40 acres—on the trees at \$23,000.

AN EXAMPLE.

In the *Press and Horticulturist* for October, 1884, occurs the following:

"Mr. D. C. Twogood has 450 seedling orange trees, covering six acres. The trees were planted twelve years ago, and the root system is now well developed and planted, thus making the trees now actually fifteen years old. They have been bearing about six or seven years. It is from this six acres that Mr. Twogood expects to harvest 2,000 boxes of oranges. He figures his crop for this year at 1,500 boxes in various parts. He has, however, about sixty budded trees, now bearing lightly, in addition to the 450 seedlings, and possibly it may require a portion of this fruit to make up his estimate. He also has ten acres of budded orange trees, and these yield a good crop."

"He has obtained \$3 per box with the exception of one year—two years ago, when, on account of the freeze, he got only \$2.25 per box. If he gets \$3 per box this year, that will be \$1,000 per acre, which will pay 10 per cent on an investment of \$10,000. He has, however, something less, after deducting running expenses."

"Regarding the cost of caring for a place, that depends upon circumstances. If a man has a five-acre tract, it costs him more to take care of it than it does if he has twenty or forty acres. A man can hire all the work done in an orange orchard for

"THOSE WHO GOT STARTED RIGHT:

Who planted on high, mellow soils; who took good care of their trees, and followed orange-growing as an industry, not a speculation, and one who did not let go through the time of depression and who are now firmly grounded in the belief that orange growing pays. Last season while the average oranges of the lower valley were going at a dollar a box, and a slow sale at that; while many trees full of little fruit, not salable at any price, were being sold at 25 cents a box. Mrs. Denma, who was sending off his large, luscious Washington or Riverside Navels, and realizing therefore \$3.50 to \$4 a box, "And if I had a hundred thousand boxes," he said, "I could sell every one of them at these prices. Will orange-growing pay?" Well, I rather think it will. It is to-day the best enterprise a man can engage in."

THE ORANGE IN CALIFORNIA.

The antiquity of the citrus family is a subject of most interesting historical character. Concerning the introduction of the orange in California, the nucleus of orange-growing in this territory appears to have been at San Gabriel Mission—but as to the time and circumstances history is agnostic. The first citrus trees in California were at 1831, found orange trees in Los Angeles county twenty-five or thirty years old. It is clear that the early Christian fathers had faith in the adaptability of the climate of southern California.

For orange culture the lowlands are to be selected, and the "middle lands" the chances of success increase as the valleys recede from the ocean. As to "meas," their advantages for fruit growing are undoubted, and the capacity of the foothills and elevated lands are now confessed.

STATISTICS OF THE ORANGE INDUSTRY.

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"REGARDING THE COST OF CARING FOR A PLACE:

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITRUS FAIR.

The First Exhibition Held Proves a Full and Grand Success.

SOME FACTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

The Natural Home of the Orange, the Lemon, Lime and Olive, and the Garden Spot of California--All Kinds of Semi-Tropical Fruits Grown Without the Aid of Irrigation.

The Northern California Citrus Fair was opened to the public on Monday, and is a most complete success--far exceeding the hopes and expectations of all, and the attendance throughout the whole week was all that could possibly be desired. The projectors and managers of the citrus fair have cause to be proud of such a work, that not only satisfies the fullest expectation, but which even astonishes and almost bewilders those who have possessed greatest enthusiasm over the resources and boundless possibilities of central and northern California. Several who visited the fair on Monday and evening have attended all citrus fairs in other states, and they are unanimous in the expression that the present exhibition far exceeds these in variety, extent and general character.

The exhibits were all arranged tastefully, and all who visited the pavilion were loud in their praises as well as astonishment at the variety and abundance of fruits, grown in such variety and abundance in a section of country unknown to fame as a producer of citrus fruits, astonishes not only the stranger within our gates, but the oldest inhabitant as well. There is something about all fruit that is pleasing to the eye, and the taste of the fruit is much more than others. The orange seems to combine all the elements of beauty, and ripening as it does here at a season, apparently out of season, it has no competitor, and its charms claim the admiration of all. The tree is ornamental in the highest degree, its blossoms, sweet-scented, and which is typical of the most appropriate wreath for the fair bride. Its fruit, golden in color, sweet in flavor, ripens in our winter climate months before it does in the so-called citrus California, and during the months when the rest of the Union is covered with a heavy waste of snow.

To attempt a description of each exhibit--either as individuals, countries or sections--would be an undertaking beyond the scope of a newspaper paragraph, and the columns of an ordinary daily paper could not do justice to the detail of the exhibition made to do each justice. Even the ladies, who, it is said, have a vastly superior command of the language over the sterner sex, when things of beauty are to be described, find that their stock of complimentary adjectives is inadequate to do the subject justice.

The following are the list of exhibitors:

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

George T. Rich, Florin--Lemons and oranges in great variety, English walnuts, beautiful cluster of lemons.

A. K. Krull, Florin--Oranges, oranges, mock oranges.

I. Lee, Florin--Almonds (two varieties), English walnuts, Japanese persimmons, olive oil, pitted olives, olive oil, hickory root, lemons.

W. S. Manlove, Brighton--Soft and hard-shelled almonds, walnuts, large variety of oranges, Japanese persimmons, winter flowers.

William Krump, 414 M street--12 plates and 2 bracts--oranges.

Jesse Johnson, 428 M street--2 plates lemons, 2 plates oranges, 1 plate pumelos.

Mrs. Hotte, city--3 plates seedling oranges.

Sparrow Smith, Fifteenth and N streets--Oranges, 5 year tree.

T. P. Littlefield, 1022 G street--Oranges, D. S. Ross, 1321 H street--Cluster oranges.

H. J. Kilgariff, 319 P street--Oranges.

S. H. Jackman, Brighton--Almonds, Miss. Corn Utter, Franklin--Olives, 20 varieties.

J. W. Greenlaw, 720 Seventh street--Lemons.

Governor Leland Stanford, Eighth and N streets--Oranges and lemons.

Dr. Obed Harvey, Galt--Almonds, walnuts.

J. M. Henderson, Sixteenth and N streets--Japanese persimmons, 6 year tree.

P. Gallagher, Oranges.

L. B. Sharp, Brighton--Grafted oranges, Dr. Huntington, Fourteenth and F streets--Basket oranges.

J. C. McFarland, H, between Twelfth and Fifteenth streets--Lemons and oranges.

G. Stover, 1417 Seventh street--Seedling oranges, 9 year tree.

A. Neilson--Acapulco seedling oranges, Mrs. Keuchler, Tenth and F streets--Lemons.

J. B. Wright--China lemons, soft-shell oranges.

Joseph Routier--Routier's seedling oranges.

Mrs. E. B. Crocker, Third and O streets--Large collection of oranges, lemons, Mandarin oranges, almonds, persimmons, Mexican lime, and variously arranged.

C. R. Harris, Twelfth street, between Q and R--Oranges, 16 year tree.

F. Gabriella--Oranges.

C. McCreary & Co., Corn and wheat, Capital Packing Company--Preserved fruits and vegetables.

O. R. Runyon, Courtland--Box seedling oranges.

S. Bowyer, 709 Twelfth street--Clusters of lemons.

Thomas Coulter--Seedless oranges from 3 year old tree; 365 on one tree.

S. A. Duevel, Twelfth and H--Baskets of oranges and lemons.

Dr. Obed Harvey, Galt--Almonds, walnuts.

J. M. Henderson, Sixteenth and N streets--Japanese persimmons, 6 year tree.

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J. C. McFarland, H, between Twelfth and Fifteenth streets--Lemons and oranges.

G. Stover, 1417 Seventh street--Seedling oranges, 9 year tree.

A. Neilson, 1417 Ninth street--Oranges, 9 year tree.

Mrs. W. F. Frazier, 916 N street--1 plate seedling oranges.

A. S. Morrison, 716 O street--6 plates oranges, 10 year old tree; also oranges from a budded tree 10 years old.

A. A. Goddard, 1514 Fourteenth street--1 plate oranges.

Mrs. Holt Anderson, 1210 Second street--1 plate oranges.

Mrs. W. F. Frazier, 916 N street--1 plate seedling oranges.

A. S. Morrison, 716 O street--6 plates oranges, 10 year old tree.

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FOR SALE.

Central Pacific
RAILROAD
LANDS.

BUTTE COUNTY.

The Central Pacific has for sale about 300,000 acres of land in Butte county. It comprises every variety of soil and climate. The lands in the foothill region, in the vicinity of Oroville are better suited for the raising of fruit and some agricultural fruits than any portion of southern California. Oroville and its vicinity may justly claim to be the best orange-growing region in the State of California. Oroville is the home of a better quality, and more nearly resemble oranges grown in the native home of the fruit, than any produced elsewhere.

The lands of the Central Pacific embrace some very fine timber lands in the mountains. Also some valuable agricultural land in the valleys.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.

PARTS OF SECTIONS.

Township North.....

Range West.....

Acre.....

Price Per Acre.....

Sections.....

Price Per Acre.....

Parts of Sections.

Price Per Acre.....

Sections.....

the upper surfaces of leaves, twigs and fruit. This gum holds the dust that chances to fall upon the surface, covering it, and the mass generates a fungus growth termed black smut. This smut, although seeming to do no damage to the tree other than to render it unsightly, must retard its growth by obstructing the stomata or air-breathing surfaces of leaves and branches. It also renders the fruit unsalable, or nearly so. Neither scale nor smut should be tolerated in an orchard; the whole oil soap solution exfoliates both.

THE RED SCALE.

This is similar to the black scale, except that it is somewhat smaller and of a reddish color. It adheres only to the under side of the leaves and to the fruit, and avoids the limb and trunk. The red scale is more dangerous than the black, and, if uncontrolled, will utterly destroy an orchard in a few years. The writer's experience shows approach more nearly to a distinct animal than either of the other scales, and is the most dangerous of the three.

OUR DISEASE.

Lemon trees especially, and orange trees occasionally, are subject to gum disease—an affection of the bark close to the ground. This is caused by injudicious irrigation. The bark splits and a gum exudes. The best treatment, upon discovering the first symptoms of gum disease, is to cut away the affected part and dab the wound with paint.

"Die back," and many of the other maladies to which the orange trees of Florida and some other lands are subject, are wholly unknown in this country.

The recipes and methods of treatment of the pests referred to are given in full in the work of Mr. Cooke, and have many times been described in the *Examiner*.

We do not reproduce them here, believing that they should be studied from the original text. The washing of the young orchard is advised to counteract excessive growth, either scale or smut. It is a preventive for older trees already infested if imperative. It might as well be accepted by the orange-growers of California as an unavoidable conclusion that all orange trees, to be healthy, productive and long-lived, must be washed.

The sprayer recommended for this purpose is made of whale-oil or some other cheap and strong soap. For my use I have found the addition of a little concentrated lime most efficacious. The strength of the solution needs to be varied to suit requirements. The strongest is needed in treating obstinate scale. For simply washing trees to clean them, a good rule of prevention, I recommend the following:

Heat the water almost to the boiling point and dissolve in it sufficient concentrated lime to make it slippery between the fingers. Then add whale-oil soap, a quarter pound to the gallon. The solution may be applied to the trees hot without danger of injuring them.

For stronger washes, and those of various kinds, such as tobacco mixture, coal oil emulsions, etc., the work of Matthew Cooke may be consulted.

A man or boy holding a brush is serviceable for washing the stock and main limbs of the tree. In treating the tops, the solution may be "switched" in with a broom or brush or sprayed with a hand sprinkler. The switching process is available only with small trees when the tops are well thinned out. For those of larger growth, a hand springer or "sprayer" is used (shown by illustration in this article), and a small force-pump mounted on a barrel, containing the solu-

local requirements, but there is at present no stimulus for further plantations."

CITRUS.

Are cultivated to a less extent even than limes. "I may say, in fact, that they are only grown as curiosities." The same may hold true of the small orange and lime lemon. All of these fruits are very large and thick skinned. When utilized, the rind is the valuable part, the pulp being either insipid or bitter. We are all familiar with the citron of commerce, which consists of the rind of the citron fruit, derived of its essential oil and cured as a preserve or confection."

CULTIVATION OF THE ORANGE.

Interesting and Valuable Experience of a Sacramento Upon the Subject.

Ens. RECORD-UNION: The old hypothesis that a California seedling orange is always a seedling with a thick rind" is erroneous. Cultivation and application of the proper food to its roots will produce an equal and often a superior orange than the parent tree. I planted seeds of the Havana or Loretto, the Java or Tahiti, and the seeds of a sweet orange imported by a Chinese merchant, now eighteen and nineteen years ago. As I was desirous of procuring hardy trees, and as I was not particular as to the number that survived my experiment (as I was not in the nursery business), I have not protected them from the time first planted.

The second year the temperature fell to 22°, the ground was frozen in the boxes an eighth of an inch, 75 per cent. of the trees were killed. I considered that the orange, being a tropical tree, and like the banana, was not hardy enough to stand all the vicissitudes of this climate in course of years. I had about twenty trees left out of 200 planted. Although the thermometer hanging on the trees has fallen to twice during the winter, it is still too cold to freeze the trees. As far as I am concerned, the first year they fruited the oranges were fairly good, and the rind reasonably thin, and satisfactory to all who tested them. But in two seasons they had the proverbial thick rind, a quarter to three-eighths of an inch, and the pulp was poor, tasteless fruit. Considering this, I would say it must be some defect in the soil, by applying manure in two seasons more the oranges were better than ever, with a rind the same thinness as formerly, and flavor superior to the parent orange.

Professor Brown says that about 80 per cent. of orange tree actives, fruit seed, leaves, stem and root is potash, lime and phosphoric acid. In the stems—Lime, 55.13; potash, 11.69; phosphoric acid, 3.27. Leaves—Lime, 56.03; phos. acid, 3.27. Fruit—Lime, 24.32; potash, 38.47; phos. acid, 11.07. Seed—Lime, 15.97; potash, 11.07; phos. acid, 22.84; Lime—59; potash, 15.48; phos. acid, 13.47.

This shows that lime is a very important food for an orange tree. An analysis of our soil shows only .68 of 1 per cent. of lime, and only .07 of 1 per cent. of phosphoric acid. In the stems—Lime, 55.13; potash, 11.69; phosphoric acid, 3.27. Leaves—Lime, 56.03; phos. acid, 3.27. Fruit—Lime, 24.32; potash, 38.47; phos. acid, 11.07. Seed—Lime, 15.97; potash, 11.07; phos. acid, 22.84; Lime—59; potash, 15.48; phos. acid, 13.47.

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These oranges one sees here are growing on the stock of the best imported oranges, and are starving for want of manure, having exhausted the little food the soil contained.

To keep orange trees in good condition requires tact and attention. Nothing can be done after the tree is past where food cannot reach its roots. Plant seeds of native, hardy trees, and subject them to the climate, and you will get hardy trees. The orange tree—originally a native of the hot tropics—has been gradually carried north, until it can survive a great deal of cold.

Some would revert to their tropical nature—would perish; and if raised by protection, would be worthless for open culture. Like a good horse, an orange tree requires care and attention. Respectfully,

S. H. GERISH.

CULTIVATION OF THE BANANA.

Although Strictly a Tropical Plant It May be Grown in Sacramento.

(By Samuel H. Gerish.)

Besides all the conditions of the climatic elements, it is necessary also to know that the variety of the plant, the soil, the power of distribution over the earth, and the strength of its resistance to the destructive which surround it.—Recus.

The banana has been experimented with in the southern and central part of the State, and although the result has not been satisfactory for general cultivation, still it has been demonstrated that as an ornamental plant it is a success. Occasionally a bunch of twenty or thirty bananas have been raised so as to be eatable. It is not impossible that in time the plant, by successive suckering, may become hardy enough to bear regular crops—it would not be more a astonishing than the fact of regular crops of oranges that are now raised in this part of the State. Fifteen years' experimental work with the banana indicates the banana may produce a harder variety or acclimated to the varieties now cultivated. I have had the Daca, Rosacea, Cavendish, El Babo and Martinique. The Daca and Cavendish did not succeed. The other varieties are growing beautifully in my garden. They are as beautiful as anything as anywhere on earth, and the fact that the Martinique has produced a bunch of bananas now ripening, is encouraging for future experiments.

Discussing lemon culture in a paper read before the State Horticultural Society in 1883, L. M. Holt, one of our best authorities on citrus trees, has this to say:

"The climate must be such that the trees shall not be hardy enough to kill the tree or injure the fruit. It must be of such a character that the common scale and the fungus known as black dust shall not flourish. * * * Cold weather produces a thick skin, a lack of juice, and if the case of the lemon, a lack of a citrus flavor, also a much tendency to the common scale and black dust. They prevail mostly along the coast valleys, and increase from San Diego northward, while the interior valleys are more generally free from the pests. * * * Considering the fact that the acre of possible production is much smaller than that for oranges, and that the industry is less likely to be overdone than any other branch of citrus culture, it seems to me that lemon growing offers inducements to the horticulturist who is rightly situated to start it." In 1881 the importation of lemons to the U. S. amounted to \$60,341 boxes or a total of 301,084,332 lemons. For the ten years preceding 1881 there had been an average increase of 54,271 boxes annually. As long as this was an increasing consumption continues, there must be a field for lemon-growing."

A REPORT.

A committee reporting to the Riverside Citrus Fair Committee, after giving rules for improvement in lemon culture, said: "With these rules fully observed, we see no reason to doubt the prompt appreciation of California budded lemons in every market, and a complete check given to the importation of foreign lemons into California. We trust, however, in the same manner as oranges, it is necessary, thereto, to review the subject of propagation in this connection." It is to be noted that lemons grow in northern California contemporaneously with oranges, but only slight attention has been given to their culture. The product is, however, steadily improving.

THE LIME.

The lime grows in California with the same culture as the orange and lemon. It is a dwarf tree or shrub, according to training, and bears a small fruit about one-half or one-third the size of the lemon, and strongly acid. "The lime industry in California—if it may be so called—is in its infancy." Some years ago these trees were planted to a considerable extent, but they proved very susceptible to frost and were mostly killed out. A grove of some size is to be found at the Sierra Madre Villa on the mesas at an elevation of eighteen hundred feet above sea level. Here, the lime is easily freed from frost, the tree is hardy and bear well. No systematic effort has ever been made to improve the quality of limes grown here. The Mexican product is superior to ours, and being imported in large quantities, and at low prices, practically drives the California lime out of the San Francisco market. Enough of the fruit is produced in Southern California to supply

Written for the RECORD-UNION.]

ON THE STANFORD BENEFACTION,

see "How divine a touch hath sorrow.

When she brings forth from the deepest woes such crown of blessing for the millions yet to be, with profound eye, I see before me a fair city

whose streets, converging toward one central dome—

A temple—last of knowledge and the arts, Evoked for one whose name shall henceforth live!

When bringing youths their votive offering bring

On their best cleanings in the fields of thought, At least to Lorraine's shrine,

Whose bright, gay, and gain, And grow

Unto a latter humanity.

They reverently thank God that these have lived.

Oh, spirits, all who dwell within thy realm are kin—

A similitude of the broken heart is theirs—

What is with, and eyes calmly fixed

On that fair land where parting comes no more—

Earth's pomp and glory may not win them

While from their loosened grasp

I hope, ambitions, joys, unheeded fall.

O, girls, when thus thou'rt born in human hearts,

And make thy dwelling there, be born,

An angel vistant whom dost become,

And make thy dwelling there, be born,

As doth the sun, when he is born in human hearts,

And make thy dwelling there, be born,

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DAILY RECORD-UNION
CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

12-PAGE EDITION.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 16, 1886.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123% for 49¢; 112% for 45¢; sterling, \$4 87½¢ 94 90; 101% for 8¢; silver bars, 101%.

Silver in London, 49½¢; consols, 100 3½¢; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 100 4½¢; ½%; 114½¢.

Yesterday's session of the San Francisco Mining Stock Board was the dullest on record; but at the close the Comstocks were steady and the Bodies firm.

Two boys, 12 and 14 years of age, were sentenced in San Jose, yesterday, to five years in San Quentin, for burglary.

The man who attempted to blackmail the Prince of Wales has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

A fire in Beaver Falls, Pa., yesterday, destroyed many buildings, causing a heavy loss.

Charles Wilson was hanged in St. Louis, yesterday, for the murder of William A. David, son of a prominent citizen.

Fire in Cincinnati; loss, \$150,000.

The Mormons of southern Arizona have asked the Governor for arms.

Captain C. C. Morton, a pioneer, aged 76 years, died in Sonoma Thursday.

Georgetown, El Dorado county, has formed an Anti-Chinese Association, with fifty-two members.

Henry S. Starr suffered the extreme penalty at Nevada, Mo., yesterday, for the murder of Jacob Sewall and son.

The Republican Senators held a caucus in Washington yesterday.

Natural gas wells have been discovered in Hancock county, W. Va., causing great excitement.

Noah Merriman (colored) was executed yesterday at Belleville, Ill., for killing his wife.

A man, 21 days old, was found \$50 in San Jose, yesterday, for practising a larceny.

The first snow of the season fell at Portland, Ore., Thursday night, to the depth of six inches, six of the thirteen victims of the coal mine explosion at Amy, Wyo. T., have been recovered.

The Portland and Willamette (Or.) Railroad began operations Thursday.

The banking firm of Towers & Green, Washington, D. C., closed its doors yesterday.

Many persons are being found frozen to death in Nebraska.

Three persons perished in the flames of a burning house at King's Mountain, N. C., Thursday.

The House of Representatives adjourned yesterday until Monday.

LESSONS OF THE FAIR.

The lessons of the Northern California Citrus Fair in this city are not many, but forcible. No mature person has visited the exhibition to whom it has not been rich in suggestion. The press has been unanimous in agreement regarding its high value, and the probable results to flow from it.

That it has exceeded in variety and volume of exhibits, and in the area represented, the most imaginative anticipations of its projectors is frankly confessed. This admission carries with it the concession that the general business public has been deficient in information concerning the adaptability of the soil and climate of the northern, central and eastern sections of the State, for the growing of citrus fruits, and especially lacking in knowledge of the capacity of the area for such products in volume.

Citrus fruits have been, with very few exceptions, grown in no part of the region with a market in view; they have not entered into the commercial considerations of our people. It will therefore be readily understood why it is that so little attention has been devoted to the proper cultivation of these fruits. We have treated the orange and the lemon tree in northern California as ornamental merely; the date-palm and the olive have been simply curiosities, in which only those of considerable means and leisure have indulged. Hence it is that the vast majority of the orange exhibits in the fair are seedlings, for budded varieties in northern California have had no attention, save in a few exceptional cases.

It is not, therefore, proper to consider these exhibits as in competition with those from Riverside, San Bernardino county, which is deemed by the people of southern California to be the ideal orange-growing section of the continent. There years of culture, patient labor, long waiting and broad experiment have produced wonderful results, in which all Californians take commendable pride. When like care shall have been bestowed upon the industry in northern California, and not until then, will it be justifiable to compare the products of the two regions. In short, the people of northern California are not exhibiting their citrus fruits now as expositors of the capabilities of the section as to quality, but simply as to its capacity to grow at all, and to grow under widely varying conditions, at greatly differing altitudes, in valley, foothill and mountain, in the atmosphere of the vicinity of Sacramento, and in the more rarefied air of producing sections from one to two thousand feet higher, and from one to two hundred miles more northerly. This essential fact we trust the press of San Francisco will make prominent when the fruits shall be exposed there, since it is vitally material to a correct estimate of the exhibits by the people of that city.

The fair has taught us, then, that there is great commercial possibility in the growing of citrus fruit in northern California. It has read a lesson, also, upon the power of united effort by a community for a given end, and the need for greater intimacy between the people of the northern and central counties for the strengthening of that natural community of interest which topography, commerce, climate and production create.

We may be encouraged by the result of the fair, also, in the belief that by due care we can make northern California as justly renowned for excellence and variety of citrus products as is southern California, and that in more than one direction we can surpass her most favored localities.

It has been demonstrated that our semi-tropical fruits are much earlier in market than those of the Los Angeles and San Bernardino belts, and that, by cultivation we may be able to produce the ripened fruit in time to supply an Eastern early and mid-winter demand, and that, without being thrown into competition with the producers of the South.

The lessons of the fair also relate to a renewal of the spirit, so active last year, in inviting desirable immigration to the

THE LAND OF ORANGES.

FIFTH DAY OF THE NORTHERN CITRUS FAIR.

Some of the Results of the Exhibition—Address of Hon. John P. Irish.

To-day closes the Northern California Citrus Fair. That it has been a success and accomplished the end sought—that of advertising the section named—is an undeniable fact and conceded by all. A few weeks ago an editor who would have dared assert that northern California was peculiarly adapted to the profitable cultivation of citrus fruits would have been laughed at, as his statement not considered founded in fact, but regarded as a base and uniformly bad for immigration. The southern portion of the State, notably in the vicinity of Riverside and Los Angeles, was regarded as "the home of the orange, and an individual who was able to purchase a few acres of land in that locality, to hold out no false lights; to encourage in the stranger no anticipations that may fall short of realization. We want the vast unoccupied area of the north section settled. It has capacity for millions of people; its climate and soil are the most favored and inviting; it approaches near to the loftiest ideal of the home-seeker.

Nature stands ready to aid the willing hand, lessen the burdens of the toiler and assist him with bounteous rewards. But, as excellence is the result of labor, the immigrant must be given to understand that, even in fruitful, sunny, bountiful northern California, there are obstacles to be met, but only to be overcome; toil to be endured, but only for rich reward; industry and energy to be applied, but which will repay here more speedily, amply and happily than anywhere else in the land.

AN EXCEDEDLY VALUABLE NUMBER.

The present number of the RECORD-UNION is one of especial high value. In its twelve pages will be found a mass of practical information regarding the culture of citrus fruits seldom presented in the columns of a daily newspaper. There will be observed specially prepared articles, as well as selections, upon the capacity of all the central and northern sections of California for the successful growing of the fig, olive, date, lemon and lime, while the remoter possibilities relating to the banana—and which are not here looked upon in a commercial sense—are also treated in a distinct paper.

The experiences of culturists of the orange and lemon in southern California are very fully given, with excerpts from advice offered to growers, by those who have had years of practical experience in that region. The numerous addresses by prominent gentlemen of the State which appear in this number, will be discovered to be replete with statistical and other information regarding the adaptability of the soil and climate of the northern and central region for the profitable production of citrus fruits, and to these carefully prepared treatises we invite the attention of our readers. The paper is made additionally attractive by a number of illustrations that serve to invite the reader to more extended perusal of articles they are designed to illuminate.

We present, also, in response to a general and very broad demand, a resume of the events of the Northern Citrus Fair, now open in this city, together with items of news and comment relating thereto, and a revised and accurate list of all the entries made. The edition in which this list, and the addresses delivered at the opening of the fair appeared, was exhausted at a very early morning hour last Wednesday, and to meet the demand for that matter the text is reproduced at this time. We present also the list of premiums awarded.

In addition to these valuable special features, a most timely and exhaustive exhibit is made of all lands patented to and for sale by the Central Pacific Railroad Company in a large number of the northern counties of the State, and in the State of Nevada. These lands are in foothill, valley and mountain, and are adapted to all agricultural uses, from grazing to viticulture. The elaborate lists published will prove a valuable and complete guide to the available lands of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Gabriel could be dropped in one, as they are too numerous to mention. The fruit, as all the exhibitors state, grows with little irrigation in the north, and in a majority of cases irrigation is entirely unnecessary. In the southern portion the owner of a flowing artesian well is

FRUITS OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
Of greater variety, or representing a broader area of country, than that of the fair which closes to-day in the Arcade building in this city, a person can have some idea of the extent of this territory when he is told that it extends from California to the Rocky Mountains, includes the entire valleys and foothills between the coast and the Sierra Nevada ranges of mountains—an area in extent equal to all the New England States. The orange sections of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Gabriel could be dropped in one, as they are too numerous to mention. The fruit, as all the exhibitors state, grows with little irrigation in the north, and in a majority of cases irrigation is entirely unnecessary. In the southern portion the owner of a flowing artesian well is

A MAN OF WEALTH AND DISTINCTION.

But he who in the north conducts to his lands the silvery streams that flow constantly from the mountains, is on a more equal footing with all his "ken," for water is sufficiently abundant to supply the wants of all.

A gentleman who spent the greater portion of his life in El Dorado county, expresses much mortification over the fact that the people of that section made such a poor showing in the fair. Possessed of the same character of soil and general characteristics as those of Butte and Yuba, they should neglect this fair, such an extent as they have, which amounts to almost a total ignoring. As a fruit section, it has been considered a poor showing in the fair. Possessed of the same character of soil and general characteristics as those of Butte and Yuba, they should neglect this fair, such an extent as they have, which amounts to almost a total ignoring. As a fruit section, it has been considered a poor showing in the fair. Possessed of the same character of soil and general characteristics as those of Butte and Yuba, they should neglect this fair, such an extent as they have, which amounts to almost a total ignoring. As a fruit section, it has been considered a poor showing in the fair. 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WEATHER REPORT.
All Observations Taken on the 75th Meridian (Eastern) Time.
SIGNAL OFFICE, U. S. ARMY
SACRAMENTO, January 15, 1886.
10 P. M. (Eastern time), 794° meridian;
P. M. (Pacific time), 12th meridian.

Place of observation.	Barom.	Ther.	In Clouds.	Wind velocity.	Wind direction.	Weather.
Tatooosh.	30.05	+04	S. E. W.	.07	East	Fair
Olympia.	30.05	+04	S. E. W.	.07	East	Fair
Sp. Falls.	30.18	+02	E. N. E.	.07	East	Cloudy
W. Walla.	30.15	+01	N. E.	.07	East	Cloudy
P. Falls.	30.07	-01	N. E.	.07	East	Cloudy
Portland.	30.12	-01	N. E.	.07	East	Cloudy
Roseburg.	30.03	-04	Calm	.07	East	Cloudy
Menlo Park.	29.92	-08	N. E.	.07	East	Cloudy
Bethel.	29.92	-08	N. E.	.07	East	Cloudy
Etc to	29.92	-08	S. E. W.	.07	East	Cloudy
San Fran.	29.92	-10	N. E.	.07	East	Cloudy
Kingsburg.	29.92	-10	N. E.	.07	East	Cloudy
B. L. Obs.	29.90	-09	N. E.	.07	East	Cloudy
L. Angls.	29.98	-09	N. E.	.07	East	Fair
S. Diego.	[29.97]	-07	S. E. W.	.07	East	Fair
Maximum temperature, 62.5°; minimum temperature, 36.5°.	JAMES A. BARWICK, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.					

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Chamis Opera House—Matinees and evening. Anti-Chinese meeting Monday evening. Walhalla Grove, U. O. D., this morning. Exempt's election, January 25th. Stockholders' meeting, John Henry Mining Co.

Auction Sale.

By Bell & Co., this morning. Business Advertisements.

Lessons in shorthand, Mrs. J. H. Barrett. Square dancing, taught by G. Davis. Land for sale—Carl Strobel.

Wanted—Good delivery horse.

Wanted—Span of horses.

Antique furniture, upholstered. Used safes. M. R. Ross, Capital Ward Works.

New Becker washing machine.

Hale Bros. & Co.—Great clearance sale.

Red House—Buy dry goods.

Weinstock & Lubin—Wards to be a man.

California Catarrh Cure.

Santa Abe, king of consumption.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEAT NEW YEAR'S CARD.—The attaches of the railroad freight office in this city have sent to their brother employees in the office at Ogden a very tastefully arranged New Year's card, combining the cards of the following gentlemen, grouped in a handsome manner, viz.: H. Stevens, J. R. Saenger, A. W. Kelsey, H. J. Kilgarn, P. D. Thompson, John E. Grimes, G. W. A. Clifford, D. N. Nickel, A. P. Barth, J. E. Hesser, B. W. Flye, S. F. Graves, Frank J. Pierce, M. E. Gates, C. Fothringham, C. E. Chapman, J. S. Watson, Jas. F. Dooley, H. I. Seymour, A. E. Crouch. The card was designed by S. A. Tracy.

The Chinese restaurant, California, over which appears a design showing the head of a buffalo, antlers of a deer, and two grizzly bears' heads. On the right of the center is the State Capitol, and on the left a scene at the Cliff House, San Francisco.

Handsome lettered over the top is "A NEAT NEW YEAR'S CARD—1886," and below "S. P. CO., Sacramento." The whole work, thus cleverly arranged, was photo-graphed in cabinet size by Baldwin, and thus made complete.

SWORD CONTEST.—The great mounted sword contest between Duncan C. Ross and Sergeant C. Walsh takes place at Agricultural Park to-morrow afternoon. Robert Allen, lessee of the Park, gives the contestants \$300, of which the winner of the fight takes \$250, and the loser the remainder. There will be twenty-nine attacks, and the contest is to be a finish, deciding who is entitled to the mounted sword medal, the trial of all at San Francisco a few weeks ago not having been carried to a satisfactory conclusion, a horse getting hurt, necessitating the finishing on foot. They are said to be very evenly matched, and the contest should be exceedingly interesting. Tickets for admission are 50 cents; those under 15 years, 25 cents. Sergeant Walsh came up to the city yesterday, and Ross will be up this noon. The armor that will be used by the combatants is on exhibition at the Mechanics' Store, as is also the gold medal, presented by Donahue, of San Francisco.

FIRE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.—The alarm of fire from box 15, Seventh and N streets at 3:30 p.m. yesterday, was occasioned by the ignition of Haskins' building, on the southeast corner of Sixth and B streets, used in preparing the material for the construction of the new post office. The fire started near the furnace and communicated to the kettle of material that was being heated, creating a dense volume of smoke. The Fire Department reached the scene promptly, as did also the railroad fire engine Governor Stanford, and the fire was put out before more than about \$30 damage had been done.

THE YEAR'S DEATHS.—B. O. Smith writes the RECORD-UNION: "I had a curiosity to know the average age of those who die in this city, and I find, according to the list of death for eleven months last year, as published in the Year's paper, that it was 50 years, 1 month, and 10 days. I find by looking this list over that the most deaths were in: In October, 54; in August, 53; in September, 49; in February, 45. The fewest deaths were: In April, 30; in July, 31; in March, 32; in May, 33. The most deaths in one day were: January 11th, August 24th and May 7th—5 deaths on each."

POLICE COURT.—In the Police Court yesterday the case of F. Foster, for forgery, was continued until the 1st. Thomas Morris was held to answer for burglary, second offense, in entering G. W. Davis' house, and his bail fixed at \$2,000. John W. Curry and A. J. Curry brothers, who had a little unpleasantness recently, resulting in each having the other arrested for battery, were discharged, and the costs in each case taxed to the prosecution.... The case of Mary Roberts, for being a common drunkard, was set for trial to-day.

LEASING AGRICULTURAL PARK.—A committee of the State Board of Agriculture met yesterday to open bids for the leasing of Agricultural Park for three years from the 1st of January next. Two proposals had been sent—Henry G. Johnson, Second Warrior, and A. J. Rhoads jointly offered \$346 per month—\$4,152 per year—and Robert Allen, the present lessee \$250 per month—\$3,000 per year. The first-named bid was accepted.

CLINIC OPERA HOUSE.—"The Banker's Daughter" will be the play for to-night, this afternoon's matinee and to-morrow night. It has achieved marked success here, a favorite. Money earned will be produced Bartley's Company's drama, "The White Slave."

AUCTION SALE.—Bell & Co. will sell at auction at 10:30 A. M. to-day, at their saleroom, corner of Ninth and J streets, the entire stock of bed-room, dining-room and kitchen furniture; also, counters, shelving, dried fruit, buggies, wagons, etc.

A GRAND square Chickering piano, first-class maker, for sale. Also an upright but little used, at Cooper's new music store, corner Seventh and J streets.

ONE hundred and twenty sheets of letter paper for 15 cents; boxes of transparent seal (6 bath in box) for 10 cents—slightly damaged by water—in our sale to-day. Red House.

FIXED new kid button shoe, with narrow and low common sense heel, \$3.75. Infants' French kid button shoes, with light flexible soles, 50 cents. Red House.

THE greatest race of the season at the rink to-night.

CLAM chowder at Flaherty's Wine Rooms, No. 614 J street, to-night, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

BALMORAL SKIRTS for 25 cents; fine silk, checked, solid colored, for 25 cents, in our sale to-day. Red House.

TWENTY-FIVE cent dress suitings for 12 cents per yard, in our sale to-day. Red House.

TOWELS, table linen, Canton flannels, ginghams, in our sale to-day. Red House.

The place to get double your money's worth is at our sale to-day. Red House.

MILITARY NOTES.

Encampment Matters—Elections—Appointments—Battalion Drill.

We understand that J. F. Kidder, President and Superintendent of the Nevada City Narrow-Gauge Railroad, has offered to take the First Artillery Regiment from Colfax to Glenbrook Park, between Nevada City and Grass Valley, free of charge, if the regiment should decide to go into camp there this summer. This is a very liberal offer, and we hope it will be accepted. The Governor yesterday signed a land warrant for B. W. Drennan for 320 acres in San Bernardino county.

An announcement appears in our business columns by Mrs. Barrett to those who desire to learn photography.

The ladies of the Seventh-street M. E. Church were very successful with the turkey lunch they set yesterday.

Twenty-three carloads of beef cattle passed through from Nevada to San Francisco yesterday, and 27 carloads will follow to-day.

The Board of Supervisors of Yolo county have changed their time of meeting from the second Monday to the first Monday in each month.

On a wager of \$10 made with Charles Gaff, Jeff Pockman, of Woodland, started on Thursday to attempt thefeat of eating thirty quail in thirty days.

Deputy Sheriffs matters—Elections—by the Examiner.

The Marine and Red Bluff train will remain here this afternoon until 5 o'clock to accommodate the residents of the upper country who have been attending the citrus fair.

It is rumored that Hon. Ir. G. Hoit, President of the San Francisco Board of Education, will be a candidate at the election this fall for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Marine Guard held its election for Captain last Wednesday night, and Captain H. T. Batchelder was unanimously elected. The Captain is a favorite with his company, and in fact with all officers of the National Guard who know him. His knowledge of battalion evolutions at Camp Sherman surprised his best friends. He is very active, plays a point, and is a thorough-going officer.

Frank P. Lowell, ex-Lieutenant of Company B, has joined the ranks of Company G. He will be an acquisition to the company, being a good soldier and an excellent shot. J. W. Dolan, an old member of the company and a member of Company C, Third Infantry, has also joined his first love.

The Marine Guard held its election for Captain Hall intends to have several members Court-martialed.

Look out boys! The Marine Guard is a bold and valiant member of Company A, in town for a visit from Arizona. He looks as brown as a cowboy.

Company G holds an election for two Lieutenants Monday evening, January 25th. Captain Hall has had two handsome medals made for prizes for his sharpshooters. They will be contested for monthly.

Judge Van Fleet yesterday sentenced Mike Connel, a young fellow, who came to California and it is believed stopped in Sacramento, thirty years ago to Lowell, Mass., accompanied by James Manice and another.

The Mechanics and Laborers' Anti-Chinese League held a meeting at Pioneer Hall last evening. The attendance was not large, and as several gentlemen who had been expected to deliver addresses were not present, no early adjournment was taken.

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THE METROPOLIS.

THINGS IN GENERAL AND OTHERS
IN PARTICULAR.

A Quiet Sensation—Solitude Su-
premacy—Bossmen and Juries—
McCarthy's Flight.

[Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13, 1886.
The attempted sensation of the Hill-Terry marriage fell very flat here. Our San Francisco press has been aching for a long time for something in the way of a sensation, and at last it came from Stockton—the home of the cranks—designed under our laws and legislation as a home for the insane. Judge Terry is a figure in the history of this State. One thing in this connection is worthy of mention: that the brass-buttoned, blue-coated Barnes is not again going to lift his forefinger and point it at Sarah Althea in open Court, and say: "You miserable woman—wretch! You are trying to wreck the fortune of my children and bring about their ruin." This is a cold fact, and the All-Hill Mrs. Terry, the redoubtable hero of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, who went on a thirty-days' tour across the Long Bridge over the Potomac, and, then, like the King of France with his thousand men, marched back again, is still a belle-queen as he "used to be." Abusing Sir Hill and Mrs. Terry are two different conditions. However, the Sharon fight is the Sharon fight, and let the Kilkenny cats fight it out on their own line.

CLERK MCCARTHY.

While the abasement, so to speak, of "Jack" McCarthy was scarcely a nine-days' wonder, there exists in this city considerable speculation as to the motives of his sudden departure. But, however, the mere debts that he owed were not the inducements to accelerate his hasty flight o'er the placid waters of the Pacific to the land of the cannibal. There is a little thing in connection with a certain matter, wherein it was intimated that Supreme Court decisions were in the market for sale, but that is a subject for another calendar. This insignificant trifling with the right of litigants was, by an accident, exposed. Result: The Supreme Court referred the matter to the Bar Association—a trespass, and an official body—which returned the matter to the Court. McCarthy, the Clerk of the Court, being gone, how easy to say that our great, dignified and Supreme Court was not to blame for Buckley's connivances, "as all the dirty work was done by our Clerk, and he has gone where the woodbine twineth." If that is true, the frivolous talk of malicious designers is made of himself a vicious sacrifice that will give him a golden throne in the heaven of whitewash.

SOLITUDE SUPREMACY.

There is a funny little story going about as to San Francisco caste. I suppose there is not a Pacific coaster who has not heard of Nob Hill, and few who do not know its location. In my Father's time there are many mansions, the names of Scripto, Bonanzia, the Bonanziaons, Jim Flood, has probably read, and he thought he would add one more mansion that would eclipse and overshadow the others. So he got up upon himself and he raked Europe and the colonies, opened shops, painted shops and forests of diamonds, cars, coaches, sculptors and imposed host-caterers to build him a house on the hill where it would "surely stand." About the time that the brown-stone front began to assume the proportions of the Tower of Babel, Governor Stanford was elected to the United States Senate. Senator, Mr. Grover, business required his presence in New York. Mrs. Hopkins preferred the climate of Massachusetts to that of California, and the immediate neighbors of Jim Flood were elsewhere. The house is very grand, and very expensive, but it stands alone in the glory, and Mr. Flood is, like Robinson Crusoe, a man alone. He has no neighbors, the encroachments of the Chinamen who are moving with solemn tread eastward over Nob Hill, and who are now within a stone's throw of our one and only brown-stone front.

SELECTION OF JURIES.

The new Constitution left the question of the selection of juries in a very much muddled condition. It was not quite enough to appreciate the situation and fix up, with the concurrence of one of our Superior Judges, a little plan to nominate, select and control a Grand Jury that has been in session for some ten months. The object of the plan was to secure a Grand Jury that would give a large number of the police force for political purposes. But "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley," and the boss wasn't big enough for his job. It was necessary to find a few respectable men on the jury, to give it a touch of respectability, and the result has been that Buckley has accomplished nothing except causing public sentiment to the danger of the Grand Jury system as defined by the new Constitution. Recognizing this sentiment, and scented the slumbering volcano, the Superior Court met and exonerated him, which is why a resolution was introduced and passed that, after the jury panels should be drawn by the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, instead of the Judges who try the criminal cases. Not at all strange to say, the Criminal Department Judges (Tooley and Murphy), two gentlemen acceded to this arrangement, and from McMillan, France, voted against the resolution, but it was passed nevertheless. The point in this is that it removes our jury system from the realm of bossmen, the new Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. Judge Edmund O'Donnell, the presiding Judge, and if he does not fairly fall in with the trust of the people of San Francisco, will be mistaken in their estimate of his integrity.

IN INSURANCE CIRCLES.

Here there is a laugh over the threat put forth by the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company, that unless the United States reformed its currency, the company would withdraw its business from this country. As the story goes, a traveling agent of the company came here from Australia loaded with British sovereigns. In paying off some bills he received a few cent-well dollars, and protested as only a Britisher can protest when he thinks he is wronged. His money was perfectly good for anything he wanted to buy, but the agent refused to take it, and "low" about the blarsted exchanges? Somebody, to guy him, told him to write to the *Times*; but he said he would prefer to write to the main h'agency at New York, and the result was the letter to McPherson.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE.

Which was a very thin sensation, has died a natural death. The men engaged in it were evidently mere tools, of whom I cannot say if it will be put out sometime; but whatever may be developed, there will be no getting over the fact that the most detective, Ike Lees, has once more succeeded in making himself ridiculous. The whole thing was a puppet-show, gotten up for display, but not as flat as Sam Patch on the water. It was intended to kill off Dr. O'Donnell as the inside of the Democratic party; but, if the Democratic party can find no better ammunition for the coming battle, it should either surrender to O'Donnell or go out of business.

HARD TIMES.

On all hands and on all sides one hears the cry of hard times in San Francisco. From observation I am inclined to think that there is some exaggeration in this pessimism. It is true that the days of extravagance—the two bits a drink, and when the waters of the bay came up to Montgomery street, and the streets got down to a sort of a nickel base, but it is not those who have the courage to accommodate themselves to the changed conditions are fairly prosperous; that is, they are well-fed and clothed and not in immediate necessity where they can find something for their hands to do and are willing to use them.

POLITICS.

Are in a somewhat muddled condition in San Francisco, and the city is, to a certain extent, an index of the State. The bosses are at their wits' end. They see, feel and know that public sentiment is aroused

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORTHY Of Confidence.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla is a medicine that, during nearly 40 years, in all parts of the world, has proved its efficacy as the best blood alterative known to medical science.

SARSAPARILLA (extracted from the root of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla) is its name. Its virtues are derived by the extract of Yellow Dock and Sillingia, the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other potent ingredients.

IS IT POSSIBLE that the Sarsaparilla, means more bursting of rotten contents, known by the generic name of sewers. They want to devote Sharon's park request to making lakes, on which to sail. This is entirely unnecessary, as one rain-storm and a Whitehall boat is all that is required for pleasure-sailing in San Francisco.

[Written for the RECORD-UNION.]

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cheap. Wherever fruit-growing has been attempted success has attended the effort.

Near the village of Vina a narrow strip of land on Deer creek is being cultivated by fruits from Chinameca in a very slipshod and imperfect manner, and yet they sell about \$75,000 worth of dried fruits annually. Good citrus varieties are to be found here, but as it is the income is five times as much as what would produce on the same acreage. If we have not the home of the orange, which is perhaps yet to be proved, we have the home of greatly more valuable fruits, in my judgment, and we have a climate agreeable enough for anybody who doesn't want to be an angel at home.

One word about the dreaded north wind. When Lieutenant Craig was in charge of the Signal Corps of the coast, he visited Red Bluff to confer with the officer in charge there. The weather was very bad, about 40 miles wind. Lieutenant Craig advanced the theory, which is confirmed by observations of that corps, that the blasting effects of the north wind is diminishing year by year. He says the increased production of trees and cereals and cultivation of the soil are the chief remedy of the north wind, and results in checked its moisture and the neutralization of its desiccating effects. Tree-planting will ultimately emasculate the north wind as a power for evil, and make it as welcome for sanitary results, and to diminish excessive rain.

Mr. President, I am astonished that time has expired. I would like to dwell upon the varied resources of my county; I would delight in drawing you a picture of its wealth of charms for physical existence, of its beautiful women and brave men, but out of consideration for some of our sister's who are not so richly blessed I refrain.

My people besought me not to overdo our merits, and above all things, to respect the feelings of others. I now give the floor to our generous rivals.

SPEECH OF JUDGE N. D. RIDEOUT.

Judge C. S. Lott, of Oroville, was the next speaker. He said he had been invited to address those present upon the subject of fruit culture in Butte county. He had prepared no written speech; all he knew upon the subject was what he had learned from his experience in citrus culture, and he could not in a general way tell their fruits now on exhibition were a fair sample of the possibilities of their soil and climate. We are proud of our exhibit, which we think cannot be equaled elsewhere. The first orange tree planted in Butte county was at Bidwell's Bar, eight miles above Oroville, on the South fork of the Feather river. This tree was procured in 1859, by Robert T. Van Orden, for Judge Lewis. Another, procured about the same time, was set out at Ophir, the original name of the town of Oroville. The oranges, then ed from which produced oranges, were sent to Europe by Mr. Morell. One was from Acapulco, the other a Burgoon from Italy. The seeds were planted in this city, and the tree that went to Bidwell's Bar was from the Acapulco orange. It is now 31 years of age, and has bearing 19 years. It was last year, when it was transplanted from Ophir to Bidwell's Bar, and convened, then a third of a yard in diameter, and from that tree sprang all the principal seedling fruit in and around Oroville. The lemons are all from seeds from fruit imported from Sicily. It can be truthfully stated that all our citrus fruit is now grown upon the orange. No country ever raised an orange or lemon that will not thrive better and produce more luxuriantly in Butte county than in its native country. The average temperature of Butte county, both day and night, is lower than that of the coast.

That is the secret surrounding the fact that our fruit ripens several weeks sooner than does the oranges of Los Angeles and Riverside. We have warm nights as well as days. In southern California, their days are as warm as ours, but their nights much cooler, and often have heavy fogs, no heavy dews; hence the superior quality and flavor of our fruit.

The speaker stated the number of bearing trees in Butte county, and the number of young trees lately put out. He said he was often asked if the many varieties of seedling fruit did not deteriorate. To all such inquiries he pointedly answered, "They are larger produce, their fruit thicker, and of better flavor than any grown south of San Francisco. The Bidwell Bar tree produces good seed, and trees raised from the seed of one crop are just the same one season with another, all good producers of similar quality, retaining their best qualities.

The oranges raised in Butte county will sell for good and remunerative prices at all times and anywhere.

We have a demand for all of it at our very doors. There is no danger of over-production. The great northern winter will not raise at good and remunerative prices. Temperature is our greatest trouble, and as that is constantly being facilitated and corrected, such a thing as an over-production in the line of citrus fruits in northern California is out of the possibilities. This is not the time either to speak to discuss other horticulture or agriculture projects, or the development of any other of our many great and important business interests.

For that we have our annual State agricultural fairs and stock exhibits. We are here to talk about our citrus products, compare notes, add to our stock of knowledge upon that subject, and to consider how we can increase our industry, the consideration of northern California have an industry worth the consideration of all, apparently in its infancy, but with all the characteristics indicative of a giant; an industry that will increase and improve in character hereafter.

Grafted trees that come from the southern portions of the State, if not protected, will not stand our climate. We have tried them, but all experiments have more or less failed. The fruit we have in Butte now, specimens as are on exhibition, has been culminated, and is the exact complement of our winter; the frost has no effect upon them; live in the open air. It doesn't pay to import trees from southern California, but our seedling varieties thrive well. We can form our trees on seedling stocks, and thus secure any variety we desire. A few months ago at Oroville, the most severe storm at 20°. The young orange shoots shook the mantle of frost from their beautiful leaves, and when the sun arose, were not injured in the least. The limes, more tender than the oranges, were not injured by the cold weather. In Butte we have twenty-five or thirty varieties of citrus fruits.

The oranges, limes, lemons, and grapefruits, are as to size and quality equal to the best, and grow in the open air without the least protection, apparently as hardy as any of the trees cultivated. It requires labor no more skilled than is necessary to the successful cultivation of our common orchard fruits. The orange does not particularly belong to the citrus family, but is a precursor of the orange. Wherever the olive succeeds there also the orange will grow. The entire Sacramento valley and its adjoining foothills will grow the orange in its greatest perfection. We are in exhibition here a large orange Station grown in black adobe land. It is pretty fruit, nicely flavored, but does not do so well as in the light loamy soil of the foothills.

The foothill soil is warm, sandy, and has a natural subsoil drainage. Give it water, and you will get in return fine wool and fine. The top soil is a rich, strong loam, and the subsoil is gravel boulders and sand.

The seedling or native oranges produce at ages varying from seven to twelve, although many bear at five. The first orange trees in his section were set out for ornament, and were not intended to bear fruit. They did not bear fruit until the second year, and then not until the fourth year.

In this exhibition we have the oranges and lemons of Riverside—the far-famed Riverside land of this State, presumably selected for the purpose—placed in exhibition side by side with those of the counties of northern California. The citrus fruits of northern California will take the palm, I am sure, in the light loamy soil of the

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SPECH OF HON. GROVE L. JOHNSON.

Hon. Grove L. Johnson was next introduced and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: In this exhibition we have the pleasure and the honor to offer the remarks at a banquet given by the Board of Trade of Sacramento to the press of California. I made the statement that northern California could match southern California, fruit for fruit, in orange for orange, and not fear the competition.

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12-PAGE EDITION.

Printed at the Post Office at Sacramento as second class matter

PUBLISHED BY THE
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

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Where the sun goes down in the west,
Where the spirits of death find rest—
In the secret places of the West—
There dwell the Hesperides.

They are daughters of Erebus—Night,
In vestments of shadow bedight,
And they know not the day with its light—
Those sisters Hesperides.

They are guarding the apples of gold—
Earth's golden fruit, the fruit of life,
And their vigils when the fruits are rare,
In that quiet land of peace,

For darkness is over them thrown—
Night claimeth the fruit for his own—
Well he guardeth the Great Unknown,
With his robes, the Hesperides.

O glorious land of the West,
O land of gold and green,
Elysium is not then possessed,
Of fruits so enchanting as these.

They grow where there are ever in sight,
Bear apples of gold not less bright,
And their guardians are angels of light,
Obeying the Day's decrees.

Blest is the man who can abide,
Of the fruit that no shadow hides!
They may eat and be satisfied,
Nor fear the Hesperides.

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The Immigration Association of Northern California is now preparing to issue the January number of the "HOME SEEKER." It is to be enlarged, and fully illustrated with lithographic views of Northern California. It will contain practical information of the resources and advantages of the Northern Countries. All the proceeds of this publication will be devoted to the carrying on of immigration work. We appeal to the business men of the Northern part of the State to give it their advertising support. By so doing, the work of bringing an increase of population to the State will be facilitated. At Ogden a copy will be sent to the hands of every incoming passenger. In addition to this, several thousand copies will be distributed on the trains leaving Chicago, in order to attract the settler intending to settle in other States and Territories. Give the "HOME SEEKER" your support.

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And all other diseases arising from a Bilious State of the Stomach, or an Inactive or Diseased Liver.

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